



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/807,122	03/24/2004	Yin-Hung Chen	OP-093000201	3673
46103	7590	08/22/2006		EXAMINER
HDSL				WRIGHT, INGRID D
4331 STEVENS BATTLE LANE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FAIRFAX, VA 22033			2835	

DATE MAILED: 08/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/807,122	CHEN, YIN-HUNG
Examiner	Art Unit	
Ingrid Wright	2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 June 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 4-10 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1 and 4-10 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 3/24/04 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: 1 Attachment.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having *ordinary skill in the art* in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4,5,7 & 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oikawa et al. US 2004/0070949 A1 in view of Hunter US 6233147 B1. Note: See attached fig. 1 of Hunter for elements representing claimed limitations in the instant application.

With respect to claim 1, Oikawa et al. teaches an internal arrangement of a computer case (1), which clears a space between a second unit and a motherboard by changing an allocation of a first access unit (7,8) and, comprising a case (1) including a bottom portion with the motherboard mounted (2) thereon, a front and rear panels adjacent to two opposing sides of the bottom portion to form a receiving space therebetween, access units (7,8) installed in an upper portion of the receiving space, thereby allowing air entering inside the case to flow and deliver heat from the front to the back of the case through the heat dissipation channel, wherein the access unit includes a 3.5 floppy disk and a CD ROM, and a bottom access unit includes a HDD, but is silent as to a first access unit installed in a non-stacked configuration and a HDD installed in the first access unit and a floppy disk and a CD ROM is installed in a second access unit below the first access unit.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to install the HDD in the first access unit over the configuration of Oikawa et al., in order to provide an alternate equivalent means of storing computer components in the chassis of Oikawa et al.

Oikawa et al. teaches the HDD in the lower access unit, instead of in the upper access units, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to switch the access units where the HDD is installed in the first access unit and the 3.5 floppy disk is installed in the second access unit, since it has been held that rearranging part of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70.

Hunter teaches an access unit (4) capable of receiving computer components (2) (see, col. 3, lines 24-30 of Hunter) in an upper portion of a case (1), in a non-stacked configuration and additionally, a second access unit (see, fig. 1 of Hunter), which illustrates a floppy drive and a CD ROM drive.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the non-stacked configuration of Hunter, in the invention of Oikawa et al., in order to provide an alternate and equivalent means of allowing access to components of Oikawa et al.

With respect to claim 4, Hunter teaches a second access unit (see, fig. 1 of Hunter) installed inside the case (1) to be mounted to a front panel (see, fig. 1 of Hunter).

With respect to claim 5, Hunter teaches wherein a second access unit (see, fig. 1 of Hunter), illustrates a 3.5 floppy disk drive and a compact disk drive.

With respect to claim 7, Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter, teaches a first access unit (see, fig. 1 of Hunter) and sidewalls of the tray (4), form a space to receiving the unit.

With respect to claim 8, Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter, teaches a first access unit (4), which includes two HDDs (2) disposed in the box member (see, box structure of (4)).

2. Claims 6,9 & 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oikawa et al. US 2004/0070949 A1 in view of Hunter US 6233147 B1, further in view of Rahmouni et al. US 20040125557 A1.

With respect to claim 6, Oikawa et al. teaches a power supply (9) installed on a rear panel and a heat dissipation device (10,11) and Hunter teaches a power supply (see, col. 1, lines 24-27 of Hunter), but is silent specifically as to a plurality of connectors.

Rahmouni et al. teaches electrical terminal at the end of the drive unit (unlabeled in fig. 8 of Rahmouni et al.) and sockets for connecting the first access unit (16) to a computer (10).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the electrical terminal connectors of Rahmouni et al., in the invention of Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter, in order to provide a means to connect the hard drive unit to a computer.

With respect to claim 9, Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter, teaches a first access units (4) for holding two hard drives (2), but is silent as to the box member (see, box structure of (4)) including a plurality of connection members.

Rahmouni et al., teaches a box member with plurality of connection members (64) and support members (22) and (side walls of chassis (20)).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the connection and support members of Rahmouni et al., in the invention of Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter, in order to mount a computer component within a computer casing of Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter.

With respect to claim 10, Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter, teaches the box member (see, box member of (4)), but is silent as to the box member including a terminal at the end thereof

Rahmouni et al. teaches a box member (see, box members shown in fig. 1 of Rahmouni et al.) and a terminal at the end of the drive unit (unlabeled in fig. 8 of Rahmouni et al.).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the box member of Rahmouni et al., in the invention of Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter, in order to mount a computer component within a computer casing of Oikawa et al. as modified by Hunter.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 & 4-10, filed 6/21/06, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground (s) of rejection.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

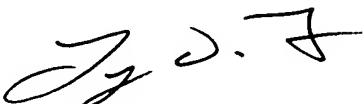
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IDW


LYNN FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

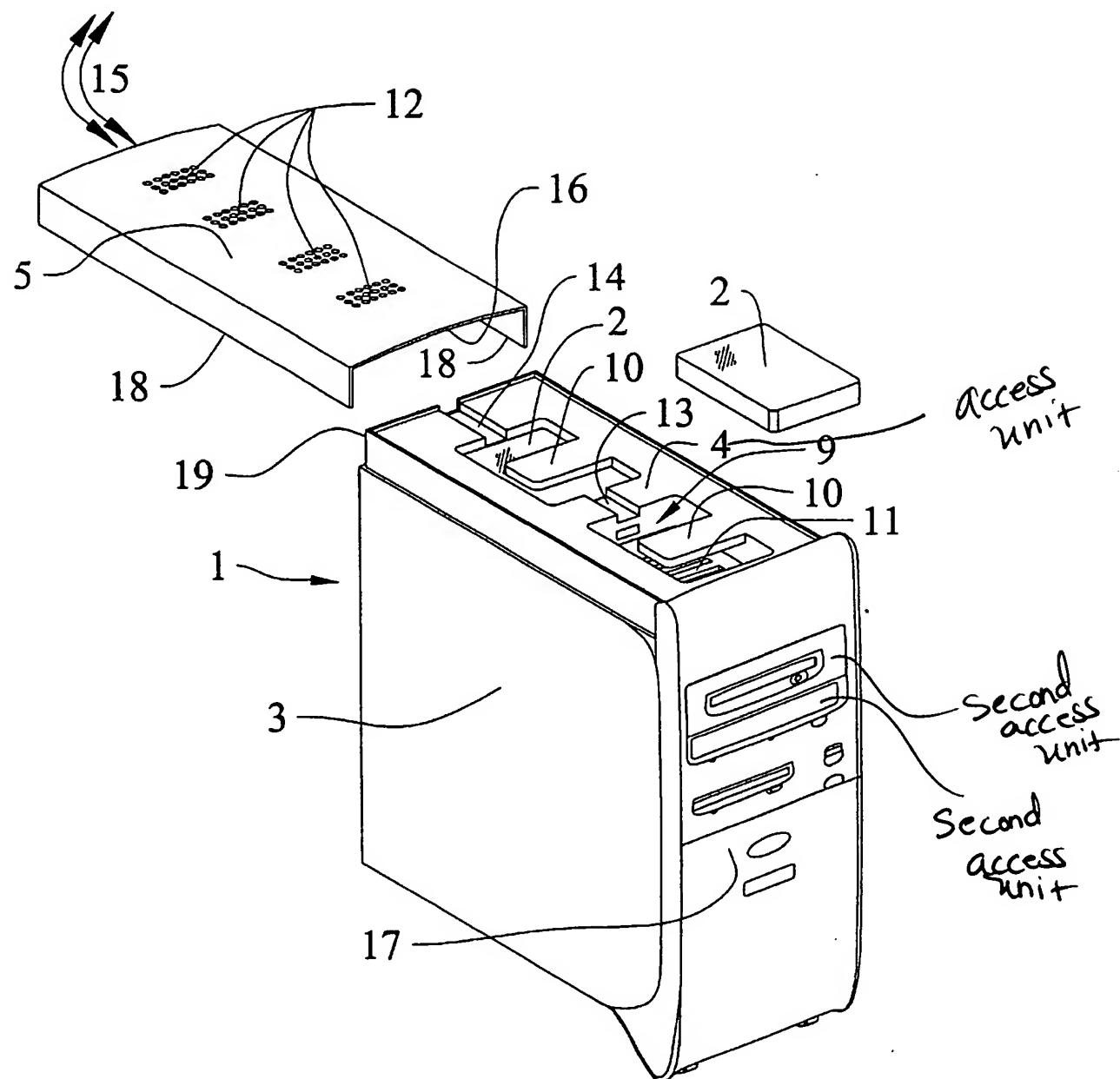


Fig. 1